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obstacle is to collect the various methods for a comparative study. B. L. NEWKIRK.

The Students' Observatory has been honored recently by the visits of several men of distinction in the scientific world. Dr. JOHN M. VAN VLECK, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Connecticut, spent some days in Berkeley in the latter part of May. Some weeks later we were visited by Dr. OTTO TETENS, who has been engaged for several years in making magnetic observations in Samoa under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Göttingen. More recently, the observatory has been favored by visits from Professor E. O. LOVETT, of Princeton University, Mr. DOUGLASS, formerly of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, and Professor ROBERT SIMPSON WOODWARD, President of the Carnegie Institution, of Washington. A. O. LEUSCHNER.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE SIXTH SATELLITE OF *JUPITER*.

The sixth satellite of *Jupiter* shows on several plates recently taken with the Crossley reflector. Comparatively rough measures of the plates on the nights of July 25th, 26th, and 27th, with exposures of 30 minutes, 1 hour, and 1½ hours, respectively, gave the following positions for the satellite relative to *Jupiter*, a reversed image of which appears on the plates:—

Date.	Distance.	Position Angle.
July 25.95	25'.1	55°.0
26.97	24 .3	52 .7
27.93	23 .6	50 .7

The parts of the star-trails used in the measures were estimated to correspond to the times given above, and may be in error by about 0.01 of a day. Definitive measures should not change the distances very much, but may change the position-angles by one or two tenths of a degree. These observations show the satellite to be about ten days behind the ephemeris positions which were computed for it by Dr. FRANK E. ROSS (*L. O. Bulletin* 78).

The satellite is of about the fourteenth photographic magnitude. S. ALBRECHT.

July 29, 1905.

NEW COMPANIONS TO KNOWN DOUBLE STARS.

In Number 102 of these *Publications* I announced the discovery of new companions to three well-known Struve double stars. Since then I have found that the pairs Σ 112, Σ 1952, and Σ 2414 have companions not seen by STRUVE, nor, so far as I am aware, by any other observer. The means of my measures of these pairs are:—

Σ 112.

1905.578	186°.0	4″.42	9.0–13.5	1^n	B and C. New
1905.578	330 .7	21 .83	8.7– 9.0	1	A and B = Σ 112

Σ 1952.

1905.47	22°.5	0″.51	8.5–10.2	3^n	A and B. New
1905.45	222 .0	16 .18	8.5– 9.2	2	AB and C = Σ 1952

Σ 2414.

1905.51	95°.9	0″.73	8.0–13.5	3^n	A and B. New
1905.44	278 .5	17 .15	8.0–11.0	1	A and C = Σ 2414

I have also found the principal component of the wide pair *h* 804 to be a close double star. My measures are:—

1905.56	314°.6	0″.31	9.0– 9.8	2^n	A and B. New
1905.55	228 .7	19 .45	8.8–11.0	1	AB and C = *h* 804

July 31, 1905. R. G. AITKEN.

CORRIGENDA.

In Number 102 of these *Publications,* page 105, after line 16, insert:—

The first attempt to remove these residuals by linear differential relations so as to produce a parabola resulted in:—

$\Delta\alpha \cos\delta$	— 02″.2	± 00″.0
$\Delta\delta$	+ 47 .6	+ 17 .8

In the same number, page 111, title and line 2, for *ζ Scorpii* read *ξ Scorpii.*